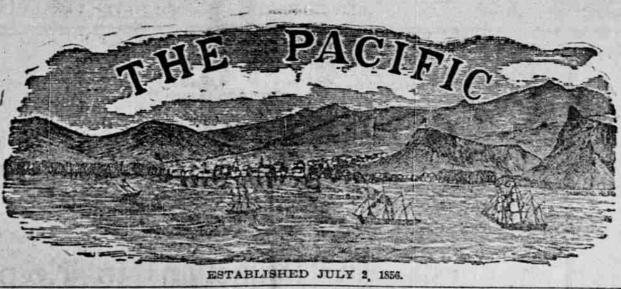
Commercia!

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HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1902.-TWELVE PAGES BVIS BUISS CENTS

Argues Against Governmental Action.

WHY MACKAY IS **PLANNING WELL**

Great Saving Through His Announcement That Commercial Co. Will Build Lines.

American Asiatic Association before one-half and that permanent reductions, the House Committee on Interstate egraph rates in every State of the Union. Commerce on Jan. 10 and 11. It comes The an to us from our Washington correspond- lay a competing cable insured sweeping

cable comes before this Congress in a form totally different from that in which it was presented to the last one. Then, the alternative was between laying the cable at the public expense, or granting a subsidy to a private corporation to do so; now, the question presented to the Congress and people of the United States is whether the government shall lay a competing cable between California and the Philippines, while another is already in process of construction by a private corporation, at its own risk and cost. It would obviously require some very strong arguments to justify the interference of the government in a work already being done by private enterprise, and no conceivable argument could justify the granting of a subsidy to one corporation to do a piece of work which another has undertaken to perform with-

out any subsidy or guarantee whatever. No argument can be adduced in favor of government construction of a Pacific cable which would not be equally valid as a plea for government construction of a land line between Wasnington and San Francisco. Under the act of July 24, 1866, any telegraph company organized under the laws of any State has the right to construct, maintain or operate lines of telegraph over, under and across the navigable waters of the United States, after filing its written acceptance of certain conditions prescribed by the act. Among these is the condition that at any time the government may elect, it shall have the right to purchase the telegraph line at an appraised value, and the further condition that government messages shall have priority over other messages, and be transmitted at rates to be fixed by the Postmaster General. The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has already agreed to these conditions by its written and formal acceptance of the act of 1866. Plainly, therefore, a cable constructed and operated at the pubble constructed and operated at the police captain drove out inteen gamons of okolendo every day. A lic expense is not required either for the Shipment of Lumber to Minneseta in a buggy, and after leaving the main fire was burning beneath it, and the protection of the government in case of an emergency or for securing it against the imposition of exorbitant rates.

In the absence of any argument on the score of public necessity, it is difficult to see on what grounds the intervention of the government in such a work could be justified. On the other hand, there are a number of very good reasons which might be urged against such intervention. Some of these were cited by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in its report to the House on April 23, 1900. The Committee summed up the disadvantages of a govern-ment cable as follows: "1. The heavy cost of construction-\$15,000,000. 2. The annual expense of operation, estimated at \$1,500,000, against a probable annual income of \$150,000. 3. The inability of the United States government to land and operate a government owned cable either in Japan or China, 4. The consequent limitation of the income of the cable to traffic between the United States and the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands. 5. The probability that threefourths of those benefited by the large annual expenditure of public money which the maintenance of a government cable would involve would be foreigners, only incidentally interested in the development of the commerce of the Unit-

All these reasons are still operative against a government cable, and the advantages of a cable owned and operated by an American company are even more pronounced since the Commercial Pacific Cable Company has, at its own risk, undertaken the work to encourage the doing of which the committee was ready to offer a subsidy of \$300,000 a year. The committee was then convinced that the government would secure under a contract with a private company, at much less expense and without risk, all possiless expense and without risk, all possi-ble advantages of a Pacific cable, and that the commerce of the United States that the commerce of the United States would derive much greater benefits from from a government cable. The company by fall. has prescribed the low rate of a dollar a word for commercial messages-a rate lower in proportion to the distance travlower in proportion to the district the logs are ersed than is now charged for trans-At-

and the business community most directly interested has manifested through the American Asiatic Association, and the New York Chamber of Commerce, its entire satisfaction with the terms which were suggested by the committee and have been agreed to by the company. All this has been brought about without asking either guarantee or subsidy, and simply in reliance on the business which will follow the growth of American in-fluence on the Pacific Ocean.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Com-

pany was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on Septemer 17, 1901. The charter authorizes it and operate a submarine cable rom California to the Philippine Islands, by way of Hawaiii. The present authorized capital stock is \$3,000,000, being the amount necessary for the manufacture and laying of the first section of the cable-that from San Francisco to Hono-lulu. Mr. George G. Ward, who is vice president and general manager of both the Commercial Pacific Cable Company and the Commercial Cable Company, confirms the statement made by himself some time ago that the contract for the first section of the cable has actually been let, and now adds further that a partial payment has been made thereon; that this section of the cable will be in operation by November 1, 1962, and that the company intends to have the complete cable in operation from San Francisco to Manila within two years thereafter. The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has been organized by the officers and stockholders of the Commercial Cable Company, which owns four submarine cables between the United States and Europe, and owns also the extensive land line telegraph system, known as the Postal Telegraph. All through their history, the Commer-

cial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Company have been the foes monopoly and the pioneers of reduced It was due to the former pany that the rates for trans-Atlantic messages were reduced from 50 cents to
25 cents per word. The same company
brought about a reduction in cable rates to the West Indian Islands of from 50 Government Interfere With the to 60 per cent-the reduction in the case Project of the Commercial Pa- of Porto Rico being from \$1.91 to 75 cents Cable Company?" was made egraph Company that rates between the John Foord, Secretary of the United States and Mexico were reduced averaging 30 per cent, were made in telten words from New York to Havana, to The question of laying a trans-Pacific \$1.50. Prior to the incorporation of the Commercial Cable Company in September, 1901, the rate for telegraphic and cable messages from New York to the Philippine Islands was \$2.35 per word; in November this rate was reduced by the European cable companies to \$1.66 word. The simple announcement of the intention of the Commercial Cable Company to lay a Pacific cable has thus effected a saving on commercial messages of @ cents per word. When its cable is in operation the Commercial Cable Company intends to charge but \$1 per word from San Francisco to the Philippines and China, involving a saving on the former rate of \$1.35 per worda very substantial gain to all American merchants doing business in the Far

> On this record, the Commercial Pactfic Cable Company feels that it has a right to demand from Congress the fair treatment it will surely receive from the pany is perfectly willing to meet competition on an equal footing, but if the resources of the government were lent to any other private Pacific enterprise. or used in the establishment of a government cable to parallel another cable entirely constructed by private capital, it is felt that such action would be not only a wanton waste of public money, but a piece of gross injustice to a company proceeding in confident reliance in the good faith of the United States to carry out the most important capie work yet undertaken in the history of the

KOA FITTINGS FOR MUSEUM

to be Manufactured Into Cases.

Half across the continent will go the koa logs now on board the S. N. Castle for San Francisco, and then back the woods will come, fashioned into fittings for the extension of the Bishop Museum. The logs were specially selected in the Kona forests, and have been carefully handled here so as to insure their safe arrival at their des-

The fittings, in the way of cases, wall cabinets and various tables and shelves for the displaying of the specimens, the desks and other fittings in the new wing, will be made to conform in design and finish with the older portions of the Bishop Museum at the schools. There is now in the building some of the very finest work which has been turned out in the Islands. The stairway and panelling is especially fine, and the cases are of the very

best koa which could be found. When the annex was designed the question of the wood work was submitted to a representative of the Stillwater Manufacturing Company, of Stillwater, Minnesota. This firm had the contract for the fittings of the Castle mansion at Waikiki, and after some bidding the trustees of the museum awarded the contract for work to that firm. It was decided that could be obtained to be set up, should be returned here

The shipment of logs comprises sixty tons of the timber, which aggregate ersed than is now charged for trans-Atiantic messages—as the most liberal concession which could be desired by those
cession which could be desired by those
transacting business in the Far East.
transacting business in the Far East.
The government has been guaranteed all
The government has been guaranteed all
the advantages which it could receive

ILLICIT STILL IS CAPTURED AT DIAMOND HEAD

Police Raid a Cleverly Hidden Distillery Whose Entrance Was Guarded by Secret Door.

of lantana and kiawe bushes, one of way to a small clearing in the thicket,

ies yet unearthed in or around Honolulu, was raided and captured yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Captain Kana . So in- they had been told, was at the opening

any chance discovery of the distillery Apparently there was no path behind that even when the officers came to it. It was old and weather beaten. the very entrance of a narrow passage The Deputy Sheriff had been told that way through the kiawe bushes, they by pressing on a certain part of the almost reached the conclusion that they rear wall it would yield to the touch had been given a wrong steer as to and swing quietly backward upon They were met by the deputy, who drove its whereabouts.

The illicit still was cleverly located, pathway. ingeniously constructed and carefully The deputy sheriff almost exhausted conducted, while the product has been his patience in looking for the secret

came into a space where the klawe So yesterday afternoon the Deputy huge still, capable of turning out about Sheriff and the police captain drove out fifteen gallons of okolehao every day. A read, they took the one which branch- heavy fumes of the fermented mash, as

the largest and most complete distiller- where they tethered the horse. They proceeded cautiously through the thicket by narrow pathways. Skirting several cottages in a large clearing they came at last to an outhouse. This, ricate were the means of defeating of the passage-way leading to the still. leather hinges and disclose to view the

as mysteriously disposed of. For more spring, and finally after much maneuverthan a year the men who conducted ing-for the officers did not wish to make reduction of rates from \$4 a message of the still have been doing a lucrative the slightest noise to betray their combusiness in the making and seiling of ing-he rested his hand on a board which business in the making and seiling of okolehao. As a result of the raid, three Japanese, Omoto, the owner, and Tamaraga and Nagatsu, two of his five assistants, were taken to the police station in handcuffs, after dark yesstation in handcuffs, after dark yes- of the outhouse swung outward, and terday evening. The demijohns and there was the path before the eyes of bottles containing about sixteen gal- the astonished officers. After expressing lons of clear, fine okolehao, the still his wonder at the skill of the distillers and glass tester were also brought in. in thus concealing their haunt, Chilling-On the ground near the still the fer- worth led the way along the path. It mented mash which was found in fif- was well worn, showing that it had been teen 45-gallon barrels, was spilled and used for a long time, and by many perthe barrels smashed. The raid was sons. Suddenly they heard footsteps, one of the most successful in many and both officers waited at a turn. A months, and the results were better heavily built Japanese came into view, than even the officers had expected. | carrying two empty tin buckets suspend-For several nights the Deputy Sheriff ed from a pole balanced upon his shouland one or more officers have been der. Before the unsuspecting man had people of the United States. The com- prowling about the neighborhood of time to think twice two arms shot out, Diamond Head on the Koko Head side, clasped him about the neck, and bore awaiting the appearance of the distill- him to the ground. Before he could ers, but in this they were unsuccess. make an outcry, Captain Kanae caught ful. The rough section of the country him by the throat and gagged his mouth, below the new Diamond Head road at the same time putting handcuffs on and above the Booth and Magoon cot- his wrists. Chillingworth leaped over the tages, was scoured in the search, but two and ran quickly and quietly to the everything seemed innocent of any ilproperty comes largely from the honey legal doings. Occasionally the officers blast. The space was surrounded by kiclearing, where he saw the still in full came into a space where the kiawe bushes had been cleared, and here they a cabin constructed of heavy upright found little cabins, such as Japanese joists with lath sides, and covered with they came to the conclusion that the they came to the conclusion that the open and through one end the deputy distillers worked by day instead of by saw a pit in the sandy soil about three night, reversing the usual procedure. feet deep. In one end of the pit was a

it was turned from steam into drops of moisture which trickled from a little spout into a container, were tell-tale evidences of what was going on. All around the space were big barrels formerly used for containing whiskey, all carefully covered with gunny sacks. Several demijohns and glass bottles were scattered about. As the deputy stepped forward, a Japa-

was in the act of coming out of the pit to the level ground outside the cabin, only to fall directly into the waiting arms of the deputy. A short, decisive encounter ensued, and the wiry Japanese was thrown on his back. Captain Kanae dragged the man held by him into the open space near the cabin, and the two Japanese were handcuffed wrist to wrist, Then came a period of silent waiting, for it was known there were six men in the hul. At length there was a sound as of some one opening the secret door in the outhouse, and Captain Kanae went forward to meet the visitor. They met at a turn. The visitor was a Japanese, carrying a couple of demijohns. He showed LMOST upon the slopes of Dia-; es off to connect with the lower or fight, but a couple of well directed blows mond Head, facing toward beach road near the cottages on Kaha- from the big fists of the native captain Koko Head, and screened from lawai Beach. Before reaching the cot-quieted him down, and he was led a tage section they turned off to the left prisoner to the still and handcuffed to prying eyes by dense thickets on a road seldom used, and made their the others. There was more waiting, and the door was again heard to open. As the noise reached the prisoners one of them shouted a warning, and spolled the

> while Chillingworth trudged and ran Charlie's house, whence he telephoned to ma Abe, a foot policeman and a trusty. through the winding roads to within a quarter of a mile of the distillery. Upon the arrival of the reinforcements, the last evening. It was the plan proposed still was taken apart and carried down consisting of hops, honey in place of sugar, potatoes and kiawe beans, filling about fifteen of the big barrels in all barrels fall to allow the mash to ferment in less than eight or ten days. Barrels seeped through with the fermentation and being used for several months, allow of fermentation in about a day. The prisoners said they had no axe. An officer was dispatched to Japanese cabins in the vicinity for one, but none was to be had. The officers were at length compelled to use heavy stones, with which they first broke in the heads of the barrels, and then smashed in the sides. There were three demijohns of five gallons capacity each, two of them full, a square face flask, a small demijohn of not only the formation of the precinct two gallons capacity and a large bettle, an aggregate of about sixteen gallons of their procedure. The rules, while rathokolehao being taken to the wagon. Some of it was poured on the top of a barrel and lighted, and it burned with a clear, blue flame, showing that it was well provided with alcohol. This latter

and kiawe beans. The officers, with their prisoners and booty, returned to the city about 9

BURYING GROUND

Hebrew Cemetery Association Or ganized at Meeting Last Night.

A meeting of the First Hebrew Congreration was held last evening at which negotiations for a burying ground were practically completed. To better facilitate the business of the proposed cemetery it was decided to form a separate organization, though there was considerable opposition to a split of the original

The Hawsiian Cemetery Association will be the name of the organization, which is to buy and maintain the new burying ground. One thousand dollars have already been subscribed for the purchase of the proposed plot at Pearl City, and it was decided to send a petition to the rabbis in San Francisco for inancial ald from the Jewish residents there. A temporary organization was effected by the election of the same officers power of the clubs or their officers. as are in charge of the First Hebrew Only one material change was ma Congregation.

Republican Sale is Off

The preposed sale of the Daily Republican, which was reported to be on for the government of the party clubs, the bills for yesterday afternoon, did by a majority vote of the membership not come off. The representatives of of each club. This change was made the hul went to see the proprietor of for the purpose of permitting the severthe paper and submitted the bid agreed al precinct clubs, where it is difficult upon by the subscribers. This was refused, although the owner of the majority of the stock, and the book accounts against the paper as well, cut about the Territory is to be in the conhis price something in the neighborhood trol of Prince Cupid and Judge Kaulia. of \$1,000, there was still such a differnce that there could be no trade made. total suspension of the company and a journey through the group, for the purreorganization.

Olive Branch Anniversary.

Olive Branch Rebekah Lodge No. 2, will celebrate its third anniversary at dered printed, and when this is done Harmony Hall, Saturday evening, Jan- the leaders in the various districts will uary 25. All Rebekahs, Odd Fellows have copies sent to them, for the purand their wives are cordially invited to be present. The program will commence at \$ o'clock.

MADE UP OF CLUBS

The Home Rulers to Organize Closely.

PLANS FOR THE PRECINCT MEN

Executive Committee Will Arrange for Creation of Minor Organizations.

71TH a vote which was decisive in its size and vociferous in its Central Committee of the Home Rulers for the perfection of a party organization was adopted at the meeting vigor by the conservatives, but its adoption means that here will be a modern plan followed in the pursuing of the aims of the party.

The evening was spent in the consideration of the methods for the formation of government primary or precinct clubs throughout the Territory. As one speaker put it, there was to be formed a system of clubs, which would be close to the people, and the effect would be to have the conventions of the party made up of men who knew the feelings of their constituents, and the committees of voters who had been constantly in touch with the people who were needed to cast the ballots.

The discussions came up on the supplemental report, which carried with it clubs, but as well a system of rules for er long, were those which are adopted in the majority of organizations with similar purposes. The system of precinct clubs of the Republican party had been copied at length by the Home Rulers, and the result of the labors of the committee was the presentation of a comprehensive system. From the first there was a fight made by the conservatives. They did not want the local clubs given power to name delegates to the nominating conventions. There was a feeling that the executive committee should keep in its hands the power of dictation to the voters, but this was beaten by the younger element of the party.

As finally passed the plans of the Home Rulers provide for a system of clubs, one in each voting precinct of the islands, made up of voters who proclaim their fealty to the party, this concession being made to the conservatives, who thought there was being too much taken for granted in the polities of some of the recent additions to the party. These clubs to be governed by the usual officers, and their duties shall be to elect the delegates to all nominating conventions and as well members of the committee which shall have the supreme government of the party affairs, known here as the executive committee. There were several amendments made to the rules as they were passed after a seriatim reading. These, however, were principally of a verbal nature, and do not, in the main. change the ordinary distribution of the

Only one material change was made, and this was taken as a partial victory for the conservatives or older members of the party. According to this amendment to the rules of order, there may be made an amendment to the rules to secure a full attendance, to make rules for government in these premises. According to the plan as finally adopted the formation of these clubs Those members of the committee are believed to be ready to undertake a pose of securing the adherence of the voters to the party, and to interest them in the formation of the clubs. and thus keep alive the organization. The rules of order were finally or-

